

NOTIFICATIONS.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED.

CHEMISTS.
SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
TONICS, &c.CHEMICAL FOOD, or Syrup of the
Phosphate of Iron, Lime, Potash and
Soda.Prepared in strict accordance with the formula
of Edward Parry of Philadelphia.—An excel-
lent Tonic for ladies and children.Per bottle, 40, 70 Cents and \$1.25.
Dr. Easton's Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron,
Quinine, and Strychnia.A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial
in all cases of debility, where there is suscep-
tibility to fever. A certain specific in cases of
exhaustion and want of nerve power, arising
from over mental exertion and the depressing
influence of the climate.Per bottle, \$1 and \$1.75.
Bourne's Liver Tonic or Compound Concentrated
Chiretta Mixture.This mixture is prepared from the recipe of a
celebrated Indian physician. It is widely used
throughout India and Burma, as the most suc-
cessful medicine in those cases of liver and
kidney derangement, brought on by the evil
effects of malaria, or too long residence in a
tropical climate.It is a powerful Tonic to the digestive organs,
and gradually removes the most complicated
forms of indigestion. Per bottle, \$1.50.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.WE invite attention to the following old
landed Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best goods at moderate prices.In ordering it is only necessary to state the
name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case, Per Bot.
Case, Per Bot.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, \$10 \$1.00

B. Vintage, Superior quality, 12 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, Superior quality, 14 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, 18 1.50

SHERRIES.
E. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, 6 0.60

F. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, 7 0.75

G. Montezuma, Pale Natural Sherry, 10 1.00

H. Superior Old Dry, Natural Sherry, 10 1.00

I. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, 14 1.50

J. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, 14 1.50

CLARETS.
K. Superior Breakfast Claret, 4 \$1.50

L. Red Claret, 4 \$1.50

M. St. Etienne, Red Claret, 4 \$1.50

N. St. Julien, 7 7.50

O. La Rose, 11 12.00

BRANDY.
P. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, 12 \$1.10

Q. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 14 1.25

R. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 18 1.50

S. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.
T. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

U. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule, 8 0.75

V. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

W. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00

X. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.
Y. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

Z. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

A. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name. 10 1.00

GIN.
B. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4 0.40

C. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule, 4 0.40

D. Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 4 0.50

RUM.
E. Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

F. Good Lecard Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.
G. Benedictine, Maraschino, 4 0.40

H. Curacao, Herring's Cherry Cordial, 4 0.40

I. Chartreuse, Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c. 4 0.40

J. Chartreuse, Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c. 4 0.40

K. Chartreuse, Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c. 4 0.40

L. Chartreuse, Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c. 4 0.40

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THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, February 3rd.

The Minister for the Colonies has resigned.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, February 4th.

The Russian Press states that the reported construction of a railway from Peking to Girdan demand measures for the protection of the Russian frontier.

"THE TIMES" AND MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell's action against the Times for publishing the facsimile letter has been settled. The Times pays £5,000 damages.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 4th.

The French Expenditure for 1889 exceeded the revenue by thirty-six millions francs.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 11th.

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left to a species of Lynch law peculiar to the race-course. He is generally striped, beaten until he is black-and-blue, and then tossed into the nearest horse pond, the police, on the strength of a perfectly understood if unwritten law, declining to interfere. The notion of a "cliche," a client in a court of law is far too ludicrous for serious consideration, and yet what was the actual position of the plaintiff in Brandt (meaning this plaintiff) v. Grimbé? On his own showing he gambled to win; when he lost he could not pay, and therefore he was in the position of the social carter above described, and in our opinion outside the pale of legal protection. Reputation of a contract that a man enters into with his eyes open is so near a fraud that we scarcely know where to draw the line, and Acting Justice Wise says in his summing up that there was evidence that on August 27th the plaintiff gave distinct notice to the defendant, Grimbé, that he intended to repudiate the shares and would not take them up. Why did he live notice of repudiation? Plainly enough because he gambled on an expected rise, and as the dice turned the wrong way he was left no other alternative, Brandt (meaning this plaintiff) played to win and made no preparations to meet a loss. And this substituting a race-course for "the Rialto" is "wishing" pure and simple.

There was another issue in the case, a side issue, in which Brandt (meaning this plaintiff) sought to recover \$334.35 which his brokers, who were also Grimbé's brokers, and had the usual authority to "square up" accounts between clients who had no means of doing so, had credited Grimbé with which, however, is not of sufficient public importance to call for detailed criticism. Brandt admitted owing the money, and did not show any just cause why it should not have been paid, and on this point the judge was very properly against what was a mean attempt to evade a responsibility that was not denied (meaning thereby that the plaintiff the said Oscar Brandt was a man of no means and of no credit, that he had deliberately entered into a contract for the purchase of shares without having the means or the prospect of paying for them or taking them up, and with the deliberate intention of repudiating the contract if it was to his advantage to do so, that he was in the habit of acting in this way, and was no better than a common swindler) to the great injury and discredit of the said Oscar Brandt.

And the said Oscar Brandt claims damages \$50,000 and his costs of suit.

Dated the 21st day of November, 1889.

Signed J. J. FRANCIS.

1. The defendant admits that the plaintiff at present resides at Victoria in the colony of Hongkong, but is not aware whether the plaintiff is a merchant or not.

2. The defendant admits paragraph 2 of the plaintiff's petition.

3. The defendant admits that he published the paragraph set out in paragraph 2 of the petition, but denies that he did so falsely and maliciously, and further denies that the remarks quoted therein are libellous, or can be made to bear the meaning attributed to them in plaintiff's averment. The said words are a fair and accurate statement of a report concerning certain proceedings in which the public had a common interest, and were published bona fide and without malice in the course of the defendant's business as a journalist, and are therefore privileged.

4. Defendant admits publication of the extract from the London Weekly Dispatch newspaper quoted in paragraph 4 of the petition but denies that he did so maliciously, or that it is a defamatory libel on the plaintiff, in answer to paragraph 5, defendant says that on or about the 7th day of September 1889 the plaintiff issued a writ out of this Honourable Court in its Summary Jurisdiction against P. F. Grimbé, wherein the plaintiff claimed \$396.39 for differences upon certain shares. The case was heard in open Court before His Honour the Puisne Judge on the 28th September 1889, when judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$392.65 and costs. The article referred to in the said paragraph 5 was published by the defendant bona fide and without malice and for the public benefit and in the usual course of the defendant's business and duty as a public journalist, and was a correct and fair and honest comment of the said proceedings.

Dated 5th December, 1889.

R. FRASER-SMITH.

Mr. Robinson continuing, said that the plaintiff was probably well-known to the jury as a gentleman carrying on business as a merchant and commission agent, doing a large business with the Chinese Government. The plaintiff was a man even better known—a man of undoubted ability, of no deficiency of intellect, etc. etc. With regard to the points in the case, his lordship would instruct them, so he would leave them. But by way of showing the general drift of the case he briefly goes over the various points. The publication of the three libels was admitted, but their falsehood was denied. It might be intended to set up justification and privilege.

His lordship said that he would direct the jury as to whether there was privilege or not.

Mr. Robinson, continuing, said with respect to the question of malice, it was not necessary to prove that—the law presumed it, but it would be alleged in this case as an aggravation of the offence. This said that the libel was a wilful slander, and if they proved it they would be entitled to ask the jury to give such damages as would mark the sense of the wrongfulness of the act. There was a good deal of evidence brought before the Court would be to show malice. He would put in extracts from newspapers showing a systematic course of libelling of the plaintiff by the defendant. He then quoted two cases in point, in support of the claim for damages, and was checked by his lordship for mentioning the amounts awarded.

—He continued that besides the question of damages there was the question of compensation. The greatest injury had been done to the plaintiff, in his transactions, by the libels—his business had been brought to a standstill, although formerly he was in a daily improving position, with a growing reputation, such as it might take him a life-time to re-establish. The only way in which he could re-establish himself, indeed, was by the Court hearing the true circumstances and expressing an opinion of the defendant's treatment of the plaintiff—Mr. Robinson then proceeded to give the plaintiff's genealogy, to prove his respectability, and traced his career in the East up to 1882.

His lordship suggested that all that should be left to cross-examination—everyone was assumed to be respectable until the contrary was shown. It would be sufficient if the friendship between the plaintiff and defendant was shown.

Mr. Robinson acquiesced, and proceeded to show the defendant's motive in writing what he did. In 1873 the plaintiff joined the Shanghai Race Club, and in 1880 he met the defendant, who purchased some shares from him, and made overtures for a racing partnership in Hongkong the following year. They were associated in that way at the Hongkong race meeting, and were successful. Brandt then lived at Fraser-Smith's house, and was on intimate terms with him. In 1882 they again raced together, and had a small loss. The meeting in 1883 was looked forward to with the keenest interest. Fraser-Smith's hope was that the race would position him as a racing partner, and he hoped to make a large sum on the race-course. With that object he again collaborated with Brandt, who was to fund the ponies and riders, his partner taking the other steps necessary to insure success. To show how high his hopes were, and how they were frustrated, and how that frustration was the source of all the malice which he afterwards showed towards Brandt, it would be necessary to put in one or two letters written by him. These letters are given in the plaintiff's evidence. Mr. Robinson added that the man who had written those letters had never for given the man to whom he wrote them as his subsequent writings had shown. He then read a number of extracts from the Telegraph, ranging up to this year, to show that Mr. John Pitman and Mr. H. S. Bidwell were Brandt's rivals, and Fraser-Smith's friends, and had inspired

